Wastewater analysis and drugs — a European multi-city study

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Introduction

The analysis of municipal wastewaters for drugs and their metabolic products to estimate community consumption is a developing field, involving scientists working in different research areas, including analytical chemistry, physiology, biochemistry, sewage engineering, spatial epidemiology and statistics, and conventional drug epidemiology. This page presents the findings from studies conducted since 2011. Data from all studies can be explored through an interactive tool, and a detailed analysis of the findings of the most recent study, in 2021, is presented.

See our wastewater analysis hub page (/topics/wastewater_en) for more information and resources on this topic.

Data explorer

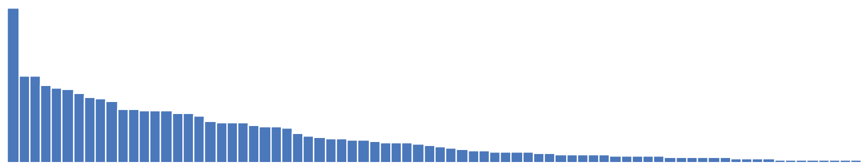
In this section you can explore the data from the most recent study in 2021, as well as from previous studies. Each study reveals a picture of distinct geographical and temporal patterns of drug use across

European cities. Clicking on a symbol in the graph or the map will show more detailed information for a given wastewater treatment plant. You can also select a site from the drop-down menu.

Target drug:
cocaine* cannabis* amphetamine
methamphetamine MDMA

Study year:
2021
Select a site

Mean:
Daily Weekday Weekend



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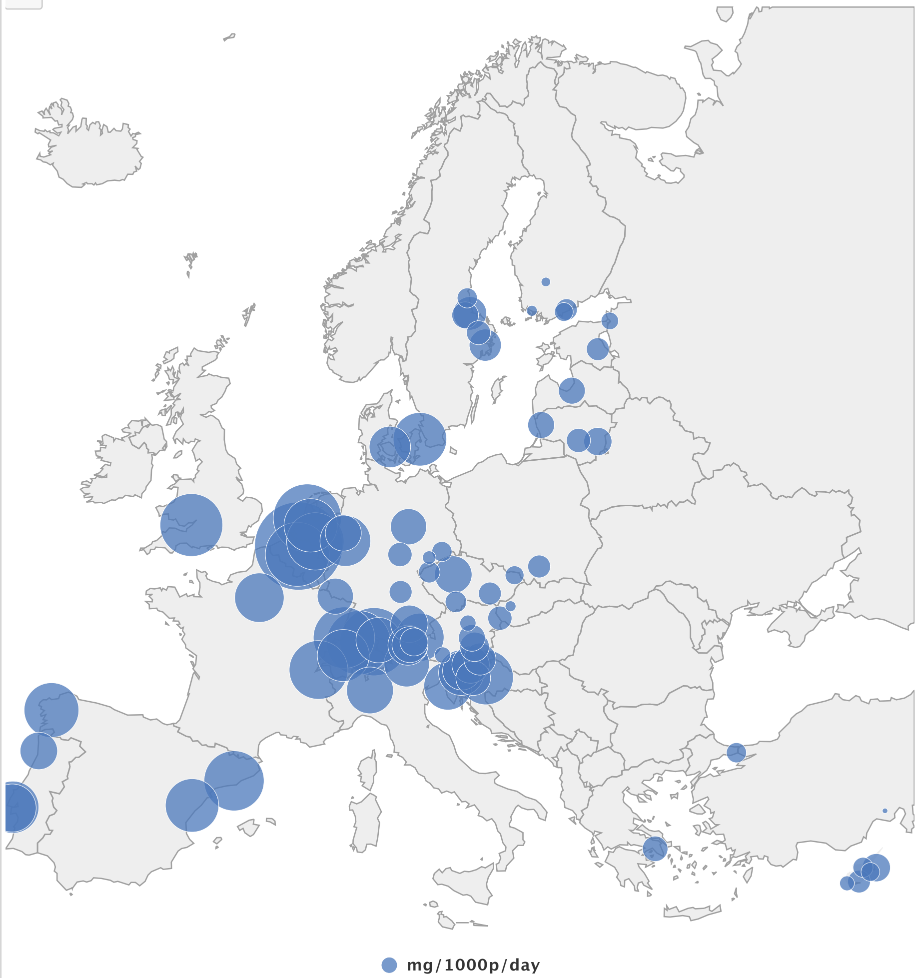


* **cocaine:** through its metabolite benzoylecgonine (BE) and **cannabis** through its metabolite THC-COOH.

Notes

Please see the notes in the Source data section, which include general notes, substance-specific notes, as well as city-specific remarks.

Analysis: results from a European multi-city study

The findings of the largest European project to date in the emerging science of wastewater analysis are presented in this section. The project analysed wastewater in around 80 European cities and towns (hereinafter referred to as 'cities') to explore the drug-taking habits of

those who live in them. The results provide a valuable snapshot of the drug flow through the cities involved, revealing marked geographical variations.

Wastewater analysis is a rapidly developing scientific discipline with the potential for monitoring real-time data on geographical and temporal trends in illicit drug use. Originally used in the 1990s to monitor the environmental impact of liquid household waste, the method has since been used to estimate illicit drug consumption in different cities (Daughton, 2001; van Nuijs et al., 2011; Zuccato et al., 2008). It involves sampling a source of wastewater, such as a sewage influent to a wastewater treatment plant. This allows scientists to estimate the quantity of drugs consumed by a community by measuring the levels of illicit drugs and their metabolites excreted in urine (Zuccato et al., 2008).

Wastewater testing in European cities

In 2010, a Europe-wide network (Sewage analysis CORe group — Europe (SCORE)) was established with the aim of standardising the approaches used for wastewater analysis and coordinating international studies through the establishment of a common protocol of action. The first activity of the SCORE group was a Europe-wide investigation, performed in 2011 in 19 European cities, which allowed the first ever wastewater study of regional differences in illicit drug use in Europe (Thomas et al., 2012). That study al included the first intercalibration exercise for the evaluation of the quality of the analytical data and allowed a comprehensive characterisation of the major uncertainties of the approach (Castiglioni et al., 2014). Following the success of this initial study, comparable studies were undertaken over the following years, covering 75 cities and 23 countries in the European Union, Norway and Turkey in 2021. A standard protocol and a common quality control exercise were used in all locations, which made it possible to directly compare illicit drug loads in Europe over a one-week period during 10 consecutive years (van Nuijs et al., 2018). Raw 24-hour composite samples were collected during a single week between March and May 2021. These samples were analysed for the urinary biomarkers (i.e. measurable characteristics) of the parent drug (i.e. primary substance) for amphetamine, methamphetamine and MDMA. In addition, the samples were analysed for the main urinary metabolites (i.e. substances produced when the body breaks drugs down) of cocaine and cannabis, which are benzoylecgonine (BE) and THC-COOH (11-nor-9-carboxy-delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol).

The specific metabolite of heroin, 6-monoacetylmorphine, has been found to be unstable in wastewater. Consequently, the only alternative is to use morphine, although it is not a specific biomarker and can also be excreted as a result of therapeutic use. This underlines the importance of collecting the most accurate figure for morphine use from prescription and/or sales reports.

Patterns of illicit drug use: geographical and temporal variation

2021 key findings

The project findings revealed distinct geographical and temporal patterns of drug use across European cities (see the data explorer).

The annual SCORE wastewater sampling presented here, from 75 cities, showed that, overall, the loads of the different stimulant drugs detected in wastewater in 2021 varied considerably across study locations, although all illicit drugs investigated were found in almost every city that participated.

The BE loads observed in wastewater indicate that cocaine use remains highest in western and southern European cities, in particular in cities in Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. Low levels were found in the majority of the eastern European cities, although with the most recent data showing some signs of increase.

A recent European project on wastewater, EUSEME (https://www.euseme.eu/), found crack cocaine residues in all 13 participating cities and for all sampling days, with the highest loads reported in Amsterdam and Antwerp.

The loads of amphetamine detected in wastewater varied considerably across study locations, with the highest levels being reported in cities in the north and east of Europe, as in previous years. Amphetamine was found at much lower levels in cities in the south of Europe. The highest loads were found in cities in Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland.

In contrast, methamphetamine use, generally low and historically concentrated in Czechia and Slovakia, was also present in Belgium, the east of Germany, Spain, Turkey and northern Europe. The observed methamphetamine loads in the other locations were very low to negligible.

The highest mass loads of MDMA were found in the wastewater in cities in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway.

The highest mass loads of the cannabis metabolite THC-COOH were found in wastewater in cities in Croatia, Spain, the Netherlands and Slovenia.

Seventeen countries participating in the 2021 monitoring campaign included two or more study locations (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Turkey). The study highlighted differences between these cities within the same country, which may be explained in part by the different social and demographic characteristics of the cities (universities, nightlife areas and age distribution of the population). In the majority of countries with multiple study locations, BE, methamphetamine and

MDMA loads were higher in large cities compared to smaller locations. No such marked differences could be detected for amphetamine and cannabis (THC-COOH).

In addition to geographical patterns, wastewater analysis can detect fluctuations in weekly patterns of illicit drug use. More than three quarters of cities show higher loads of BE and MDMA in wastewater during the weekend (Friday to Monday) than during weekdays, although much of the night-time economy was closed in Europe in 2021. In contrast, amphetamine, cannabis (THC-COOH) and methamphetamine use was found to be distributed more evenly over the whole week.

Thirty-seven cities have participated in at least five of the annual wastewater monitoring campaigns since 2011. This allows for time trend analysis of drug consumption based on wastewater testing. Like for 2020, any comparison with previous years and between cities should take into consideration the fact that wastewater samples in 2021 may have been collected when local lockdowns were in place, which might have impacted on both drug availability and drug-using habits.

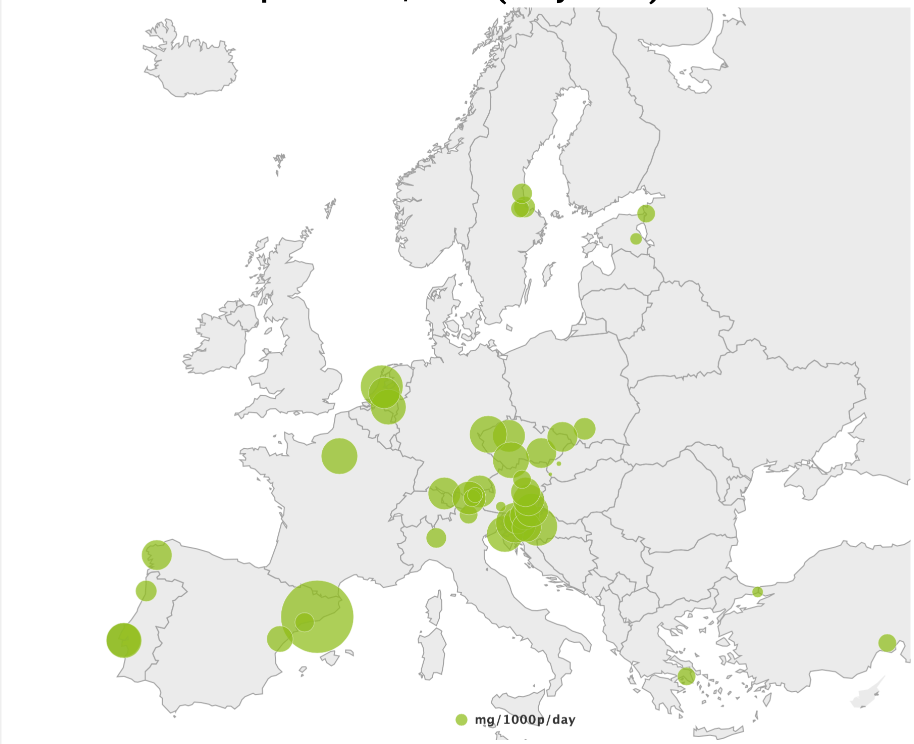
Cannabis

Cannabis is Europe's most commonly used illicit drug, with an estimated 22.1 million last year users. Cannabis use appeared to have been less affected during the pandemic lockdown periods, although differences between and within countries existed. Data from the European Web Survey on Drugs: COVID-19 (EWSD-COVID) also indicated that, among respondents, cannabis use patterns remained relatively stable during the first lockdown period, with more than two fifths (42 %) of the cannabis users who participated in the survey reporting no change in their use of the drug compared with before the pandemic (EMCDDA, 2020). The 2021 European Web Survey on Drugs, conducted in 30 countries, found that herbal cannabis was one of the few substances that were used more often in this period by respondents when asked about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months.

In wastewater, cannabis use is estimated by measuring its main metabolite, THC-COOH, which is the only suitable biomarker found so far. Although it is excreted in a low percentage and more research is still needed (Causanilles et al., 2017a), it is commonly used to report on cannabis use in the literature (Zucatto et al., 2016; Bijlsma et al., 2020).

The THC-COOH loads observed in wastewater indicate that cannabis use was highest in western and southern European cities, in particular in cities in Czechia, Croatia, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia. In 2021, more than two fifths of the cities (13 out of 31) reported an increase in THC-COOH loads in wastewater samples.

Figure 1. Relative geographical distribution of cannabis metabolite as detected in European cities, 2021 (daily mean)

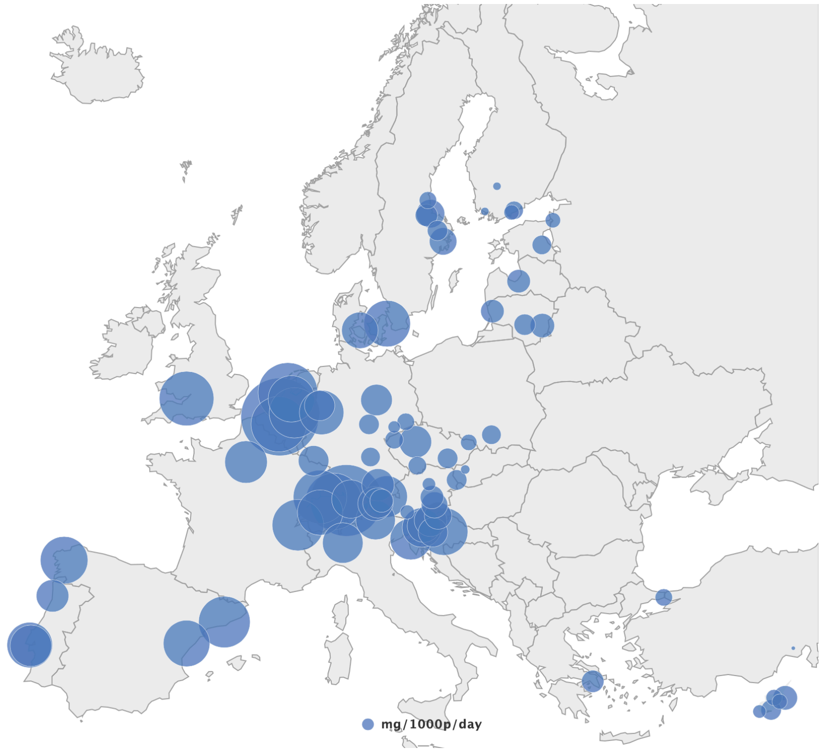


To examine the data, use the data explorer, also available on this page. See the source data.

Cocaine

The BE loads observed in wastewater indicate that cocaine use remains highest in western and southern European cities, in particular in cities in Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. Low levels were found in the majority of the eastern European cities, but the most recent data show signs of increase.

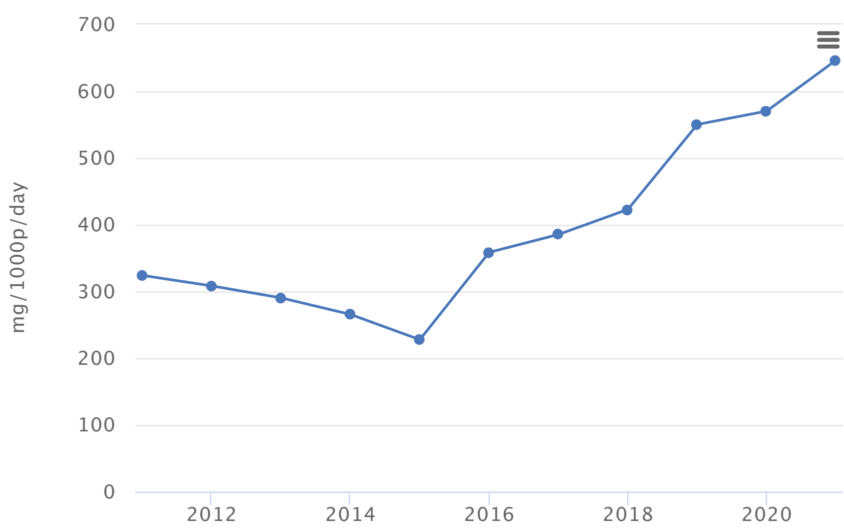
Figure 2: Relative geographical distribution of cocaine metabolite as detected in European cities, 2021 (daily mean)



To examine the data, use the data explorer, also available on this page. See the source data.

A relatively stable picture of cocaine use was observed between 2011 and 2015 in most cities. In 2016, there were initial signs that this pattern was changing, with increases observed in the majority of cities each year since then. The 2021 data reveal an increase in cocaine residues in most cities (32 out of 58) when compared to 2020 data, while 12 cities reported no change and 14 cities reported a decrease. An overall increase is seen for all 12 cities with data for both 2011 and 2021.

Figure 3: Aggregated trends in cocaine residues in 8 EU cities, 2011 to 2021



NB: Trends in mean daily amounts of benzoylecgonine in milligrams per 1 000 head of population in Antwerp Zuid (Belgium) Zagreb (Croatia), Paris Seine Centre (France), Milan (Italy), Eindhoven and Utrecht (Netherlands), Castellon and Santiago (Spain). These 8 cities were selected owing to the availability of annual data from 2011 to 2021.

Source data. Aggregated trends in cocaine residues in 8 EU cities, 20

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Value (mg/1000p/day)	324.1	308.32	290.39	265.58	227.77	358.61

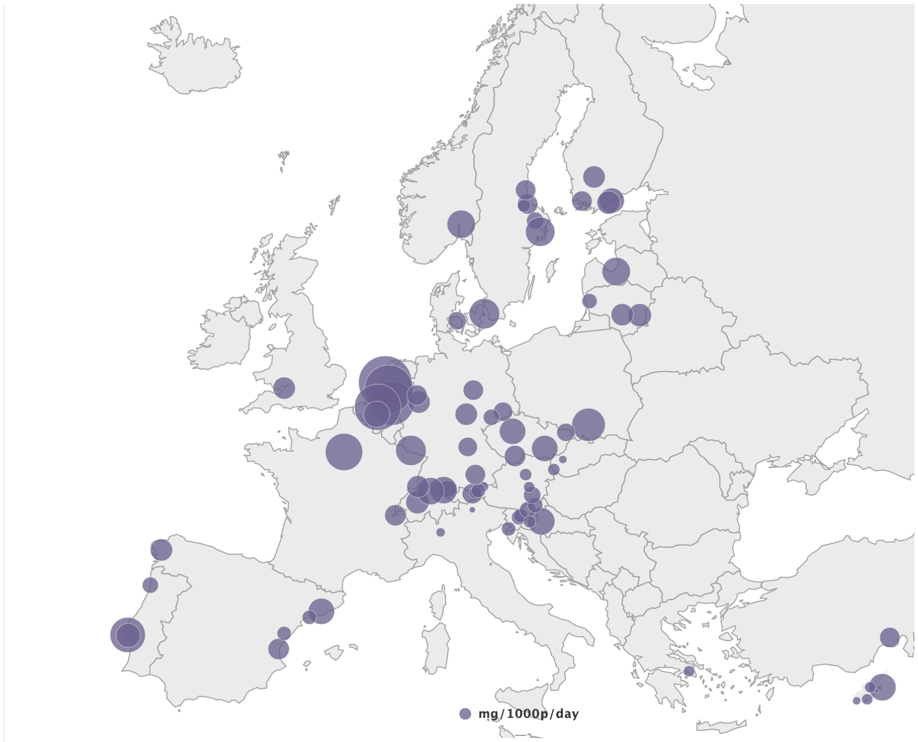
In the majority of countries with multiple study locations, BE (cocaine) loads were higher in large cities compared to smaller locations. In addition to geographical patterns, wastewater analysis can detect fluctuations in weekly patterns of illicit drug use. More than three quarters of cities show higher loads of BE in wastewater during the weekend (Friday to Monday) than during weekdays, which may reflect a pattern of more recreational use.

A recent European project on wastewater in found crack cocaine residues in all 13 participating cities and for all sampling days, with the highest loads reported in Amsterdam and Antwerp.

MDMA

The highest mass loads of MDMA were found in the wastewater in cities in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway.

Figure 4. Relative geographical distribution of MDMA residues as detected in European cities, 2021 (daily mean)



To examine the data, use the data explorer, also available on this page. See the source data.

General population surveys in many countries showed that MDMA prevalence was declining from peak levels attained in the early to mid-2000s. In recent years, however, the picture has remained mixed with no clear trends. Where prevalence is high, this may reflect MDMA no longer being a niche or subcultural drug limited to dance clubs and parties, but now being used by a broader range of young people in mainstream nightlife settings, including bars and house parties.

Looking at longer-term trends in wastewater analysis, in 9 out of the 10 cities with data for both 2011 and 2021 MDMA loads were higher in 2021 than in 2011. Sharp increases were observed in some cities, including Amsterdam, Eindhoven and Antwerp. In most cases the loads increased between 2011-2016, and have fluctuated after this. In 2020, possibly due to the fact that in the majority of countries nightlife was largely closed for long periods, almost half of the cities (24 of 49) reported a decrease with 18 reporting an increase. Of the 58 cities that have data on MDMA residues in municipal wastewater for 2020 and 2021, 38 reported a decrease, 15 reported an increase and 5 a stable situation.

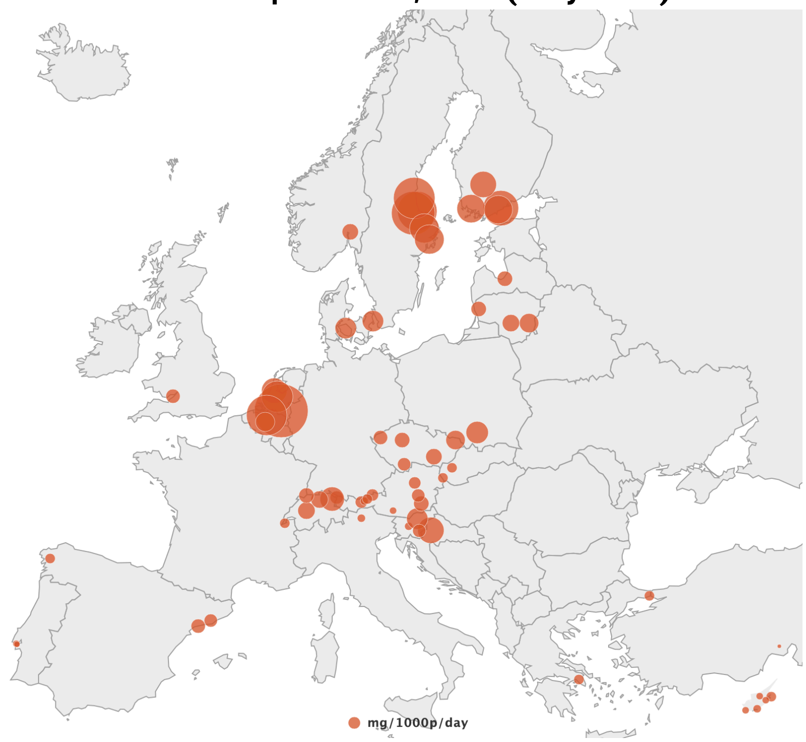
In the large majority of countries, MDMA loads were higher in large cities compared to smaller locations. Also, more than three quarters of cities showed higher loads of MDMA in wastewater during the weekend (Friday to Monday) than during weekdays, reflecting the predominantly recreational use of ecstasy, although night-time economy was still closed or open with restrictions.

Amphetamine and methamphetamine

Amphetamine and methamphetamine, two closely related stimulants, are both consumed in Europe, although amphetamine is much more commonly used. Methamphetamine consumption has historically been restricted to Czechia and, more recently, Slovakia, although recent years have seen increases in use in other countries.

The loads of amphetamine detected in wastewater varied considerably across study locations, with the highest levels reported in cities in the north and east of Europe. Amphetamine was found at much lower levels in cities in the south of Europe.

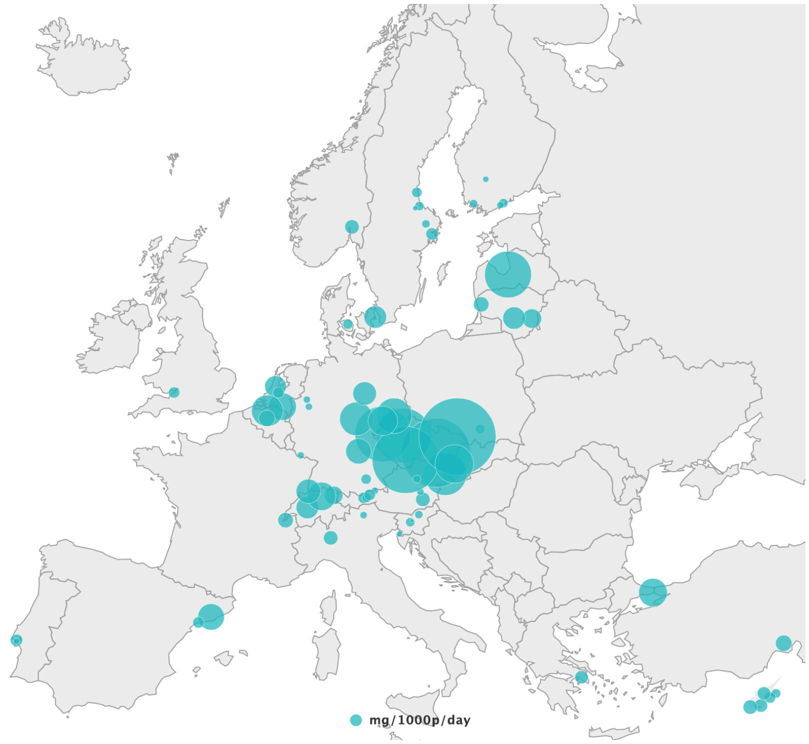
Figure 5. Relative geographical distribution of amphetamine residues as detected in European cities, 2021 (daily mean)



To examine the data, use the data explorer, also available on this page. See the source data.

In contrast, methamphetamine use, generally low and historically concentrated in Czechia and Slovakia, now appears to be present also in Belgium, Cyprus, the east of Germany, Spain, Turkey and several northern European countries (Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Norway). The observed methamphetamine loads in the other locations were very low to negligible.

Figure 6. Relative geographical distribution of methamphetamine residues as detected in European cities, 2021 (daily mean)

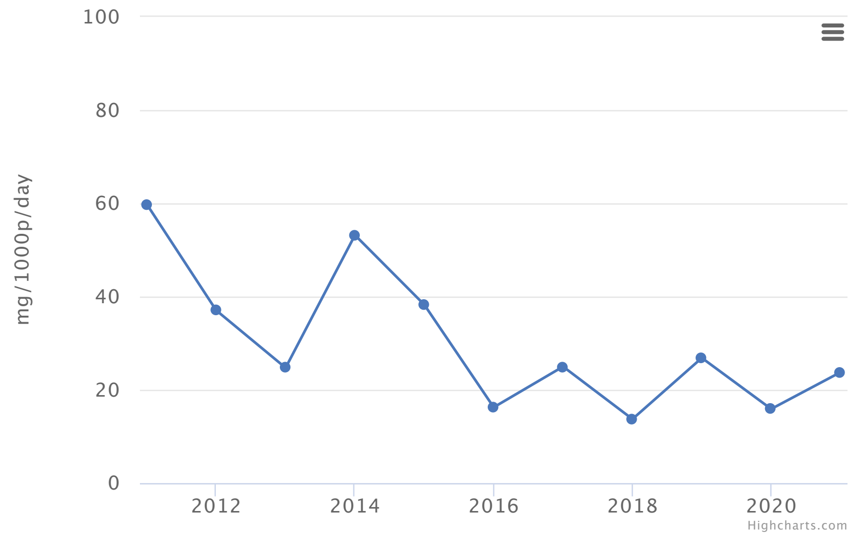


To examine the data, use the data explorer, also available on this page. See the source data.

Overall, the data related to amphetamine and methamphetamine from the 11 monitoring campaigns showed no major changes in the general patterns of use observed, although in 2021 increases were observed in several cities for both substances. Of the 55 cities with data on amphetamine residues in municipal wastewater for 2020 and 2021, 28 reported an increase, 9 a stable situation and 18 a decrease. The highest loads were found in cities in Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland.

Of the 58 cities that have data on methamphetamine residues in municipal wastewater for 2020 and 2021, 27 reported an increase, 9 a stable situation and 22 a decrease. The 5 cities with the highest loads are all situated in Czechia, followed by cities in Latvia, Slovakia, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Turkey, Estonia and Lithuania.

Figure 7. Aggregated trends in methamphetamine residues in 5 cities, 2011 to 2021



NB: Trends in mean daily amounts of methamphetamine in milligrams per 1 000 head of population in Antwerp Zuid (Belgium), Paris Seine Centre (France), and Milan (Italy), Santiago (Spain) and Oslo (Norway). These 5 cities were selected owing to the availability of annual data from 2011 to 2021.

Source data. Aggregated trends in methamphetamine residues in 5 ci (mg/1000p/day)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Value (mg/1000p/day)	59.78	37.04	24.72	53.18	38.24	16.25	24.98

In 2021, amphetamine and methamphetamine use were found to be distributed more evenly over the whole week than in previous years, possibly reflecting the use of these drugs being associated with more regular consumption by a cohort of high-risk users.

Limitations of this method

Wastewater analysis offers an interesting complementary data source for monitoring the quantities of illicit drugs used at the population level, but it cannot provide information on prevalence and frequency of use, main classes of users and purity of the drugs. Additional challenges arise from uncertainties associated with the behaviour of the selected biomarkers in the sewer, different back-calculation methods and different approaches to estimate the size of the population being tested (Castiglioni et al., 2013, 2016; EMCDDA, 2016b; Lai et al., 2014). The caveats in selecting the analytical targets for heroin, for example, make monitoring this drug in wastewater more complicated compared to other substances (Been et al., 2015). Also, the purity of street products fluctuates unpredictably over time and in different locations. Furthermore, translating the total consumed

amounts into the corresponding number of average doses is complicated, as drugs can be taken by different routes and in amounts that vary widely, and purity levels fluctuate (Zuccato et al., 2008).

Efforts are being made to enhance wastewater monitoring approaches. For example, work has been undertaken on overcoming a major source of uncertainty related to estimating the number of people present in a sewer catchment at the time of sample collection. This involved using data from mobile devices to better estimate the dynamic population size for wastewater-based epidemiology (Thomas et al., 2017).

New developments and the future

Wastewater-based epidemiology has established itself as an important tool for monitoring illicit drug use and future directions for wastewater research have been explored (EMCDDA, 2016).

First, wastewater analysis has been proposed as a tool to address some of the challenges related to the dynamic new psychoactive substances (NPS) market. This includes the large number of individual NPS, the relatively low prevalence of use and the fact that many of the users are actually unaware of exactly which substances they are using. A technique has been established to identify NPS that involves the collection and analysis of pooled urine from stand-alone portable urinals from nightclubs, city centres and music festivals, thereby providing timely data on exactly which NPS are currently in use at a particular location (Archer et al., 2013a, 2013b, 2015; Causanilles et al., 2017b; Kinyua et al., 2016; Mackuľak et al., 2019; Mardal et al., 2017; Reid et al., 2014). The European project ‘NPS euronet' aimed to improve the capacity to identify and assess the NPS being used in Europe. The project applied innovative analytical chemical and epidemiological methods and a robust risk-assessment procedure to improve the identification of NPS, to assess risks, and to estimate the extent and patterns of use in specific groups (e.g. at music festivals) and among the general population (Bade et al., 2017; González-Mariño et al., 2016).

Second, in addition to estimating illicit drug use, wastewater-based epidemiology has been successfully applied in recent years to providing detailed information on the use and misuse of alcohol (Boogaerts et al., 2016; Mastroianni et al., 2017; Rodríguez-Álvarez et al., 2015), tobacco (Senta et al., 2015; van Wel et al., 2016) and medicines in a specific population (Baz-Lomba et al., 2016, 2017; Been et al., 2015; Krizman-Matasic et al., 2018). Furthermore, wastewater analysis can potentially provide information on health and illness indicators within a community (Kasprzyk-Hordern et al., 2014; Thomaidis et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2015).

Third, the potential for wastewater-based epidemiology to be used as an outcome measurement tool, in particular in the evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions that target drug supply (e.g. law enforcement) or drug demand (e.g. public health campaigns) has not

yet been fully explored. Close collaboration between the different stakeholders involved, including epidemiologists, wastewater experts and legal authorities, is highly recommended in order to start examining these potential wastewater-based epidemiology applications (EMCDDA, 2016). The WATCH project included a 30-day synthetic drug production monitoring campaign in three cities in Belgium and the Netherlands. High levels of MDMA were recorded during the whole monitoring period in one city in the Netherlands, suggesting continuous discharges of unconsumed MDMA from sources within the wastewater catchment area, indicating drug production was taking place in this region.

Fourth, by back-calculating the daily sewer loads of target residues, wastewater analysis can provide total consumption estimates, and specific efforts are now being directed towards finding the best procedures for estimating annual averages. In 2016, the EMCDDA presented, for the first time, illicit drug retail market size estimates in terms of quantity and value for the main substances used (EMCDDA and Europol, 2016). It is envisaged that findings from wastewater analysis can help to further develop work in this area.

Finally, new methods such as enantiomeric profiling have been developed to determine if mass loads of drugs in wastewater originated from consumption or from the disposal of unused drugs or production waste. It is now important to assess the possible utility of wastewater analysis to report on drug supply dynamics, including synthetic drug production (Emke et al., 2014). For example, recent malfunctioning of a small wastewater treatment plant in the Netherlands was caused by direct discharges in the sewage system of chemical waste from a drug production site. Further analysis revealed the actual synthesis process used to manufacture the corresponding drugs. The study confirmed that the chemical waste from the illegal manufacturing of stimulants will result in a specific chemical fingerprint that can be tracked in wastewater and used for forensic purposes. Such profiles can be used to identify drug production or synthesis waste disposal in the wastewater catchment area (Emke et al., 2018).

Wastewater analysis has demonstrated its potential as a useful complement to established monitoring tools in the drugs area. It has some clear advantages over other approaches as it is not subject to response and non-response bias and can better identify the true spectrum of drugs being consumed, as users are often unaware of the actual mix of substances they take. This tool also has the potential to provide timely information in short timeframes on geographical and temporal trends. In order to check the quality and accuracy of data, further comparisons between wastewater analysis and data obtained through other indicators are needed.

As a method, wastewater analysis has moved from being an experimental technique to being a new method in the epidemiological toolkit. Its rapid ability to detect new trends can help target public

health programmes and policy initiatives at specific groups of people and the different drugs they are using.

Terms and definitions

In addition to the glossary below, see also Frequently-asked questions on wastewater-based epidemiology and drugs (/publications/topic-overviews/wastewater-and-drugs-frequently-asked-questions_en).

Back-calculation

Back-calculation is the process whereby researchers calculate/estimate the consumption of illicit drugs in the population based on the amounts of the target drug residue entering the wastewater treatment plant.

LC-MS/MS

Liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) is the analytical method most commonly used to quantify drug residues in wastewater. LC-MS/MS is an analytical chemistry technique that combines the separation techniques of liquid chromatography with the analysis capabilities of mass spectrometry. Considering the complexity and the low concentrations expected in wastewater, LC-MS/MS is one of the most powerful techniques for this analysis, because of its sensitivity and selectivity.

Metabolite

Traces of drugs consumed will end up in the sewer network either unchanged or as a mixture of metabolites. Metabolites, the end products of metabolism, are the substances produced when the body breaks drugs down.

Residue

Wastewater analysis is based on the fact that we excrete traces in our urine of almost everything we consume, including illicit drugs. The target drug residue is what remains in the wastewater after excretion and is used to quantify the consumption of illicit drugs in the population.

Urinary biomarkers

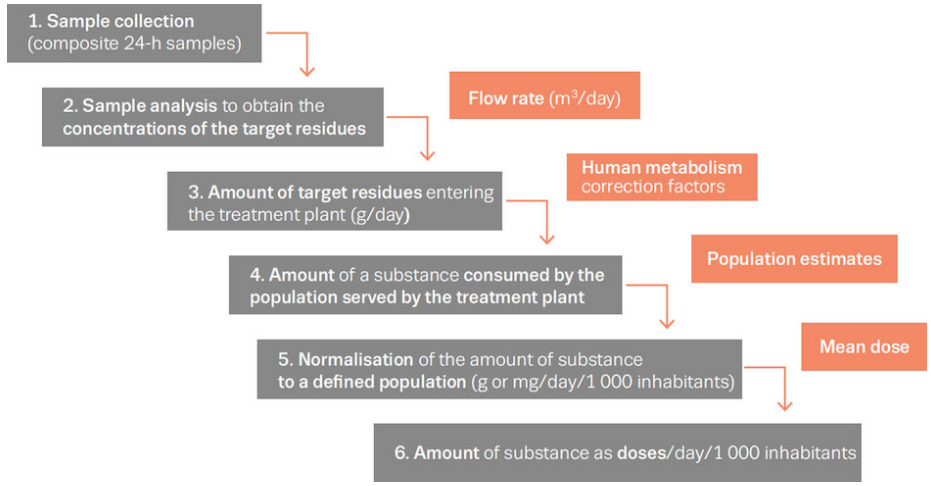
Analytical chemists look for urinary biomarkers (measurable characteristics to calculate population drug use) in wastewater samples, which can be the parent drug (i.e. the primary substance) or its urinary metabolites.

Enantiomeric profiling

Enantiomeric profiling is an analytical chemistry technique used to determine if studied drugs in wastewater originate from consumption or direct disposal (eq. production waste). It is based on the fact that chiral molecules (if only one chiral centre is present) exist as two enantiomers (opposite forms) which are non-superimposable mirror images of each other. As the enantiomeric ratio will change after human metabolism, the enantiomeric fraction can be used to determine whether the studied drugs in wastewater originate from consumption.

Methods and ethical considerations

In order to estimate levels of drug use from wastewater, researchers attempt first to identify and quantify drug residues, and then to back-calculate the amount of the illicit drugs used by the population served by the sewage treatment plants (Castiglioni et al., 2014). This approach involves several steps (see figure). Initially, composite samples of untreated wastewater are collected from the sewers in a defined geographical area. The samples are then analysed to determine the concentrations of the target drug residues. Following this, the drug use is estimated through back-calculation by multiplying the concentration of each target drug residue (nanogram/litre) with the corresponding flow of sewage (litre/day). A correction factor for each drug is taken into account as part of the calculation. In a last step, the result is divided by the population served by the wastewater treatment plant, which shows the amount of a substance consumed per day per 1 000 inhabitants. Population estimates can be calculated using different biological parameters, census data, number of house connections, or the design capacity, but the overall variability of different estimates is generally very high.



Although primarily used to study trends in illicit drug consumption in the general population, wastewater analysis has also been applied to small communities, including workplaces, schools (Zuccato et al., 2017), music festivals, prisons (Nefau et al., 2017) and specific neighbourhoods (Hall et al., 2012).

Using this method in small communities can involve ethical risks (Prichard et al., 2014), such as possible identification of a particular group within the community.

In 2016 the SCORE group published ethical guidelines for wastewater-based epidemiology and related fields (Prichard et al., 2016). The objective of these guidelines is to outline the main potential ethical risks for wastewater research and to propose strategies to mitigate those risks. Mitigating risks means reducing the likelihood of negative events and/or minimising the consequences of negative events.

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Source data

General notes on the data

- **Population-normalised loads:** All values indicate the amount of drug residues quantified in raw sewage. No values were corrected with excretion factors.
- Cities with multiple sewage treatment plants (STPs): The numbers or letters in brackets specify the STPs, which provided data for the corresponding city in this study. For example, Berlin (4) indicates the population-weighted average of four different STPs in the city of Berlin.
- **Values below limit of quantification**: Values below the method limit of quantification are indicated as zero.
- **Weekday means** are averages of Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. **Weekend means** are averages of Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays. Usually, there is at least one sample taken on each weekday. In case data is missing for a day, the averages are calculated over non-missing observations.

Using the data

- The data may be re-used in your own work provided the source (EMCDDA and SCORE) are acknowledged.
- In addition to data values, a site information table is provided with information on the treatment plants where the measurements were made. Each site is identified with a unique arbitrary ID ('SiteID'), which provides information on the location of the site, the institution responsible and the approximate population served (the population values presented are indicative only and not necessarily the ones used at the time of the collection). This ID is referred to in each data table.

Substance-specific notes

- **Benzoylecgonine:** this is the main excreted metabolite of cocaine.
- **THC-COOH:** this is the main excreted metabolite of cannabis.

Wastewater sampling sites information

Download wastewater treatment centres information in CSV format (/system/files/attachments/14500/WW-sites-2022-03-10.csv)

Show 25 **entries** **Search:**

Table 1. Wastewater treatment centres

SiteID	Country	City	Location	Latitude	Lo
AT001	AT	Graz	ARA Graz	47.070713	15

AT002	AT	Hall-Wattens	Abwasserverband Hall in Tirol-Fritzens	47.29168	11
AT003	AT	Wasserverband Hofsteig	ARA Hofsteig	47.4852	9.6
AT004	AT	Innsbruck	ARA-Innsbruck	47.269212	11
AT005	AT	Kapfenberg	Kläranlage Kapfenberg	47.443562	15
AT006	AT	Klosterneuburg	Klosterneuburg	48.309866	16
AT007	AT	Kufstein	Abwasserverband Kufstein	47.582958	12
AT008	AT	Region Millstättersee	Wasserverband Millstaettersee	46.81924	13
AT009	AT	Mürzzuschlag	Kläranlage Langenwang	47.566639	15
AT010	AT	Purgstall	GAV Erlauftal	48.057812	15
AT011	AT	Strass im Zillertal	AIZ Abwasserverband	47.395748	11
BA001	BA	Sarajevo	Butile	43.87	18
BE001	BE	Antwerp Deurne	Deurne	51.22	4.4
BE002	BE	Antwerp Zuid	Antwerpen-Zuid	51.2	4.3

BE003	BE	Boom	Boom	51.08608	4.3
BE004	BE	Brugge	Brugge	51.20942	3.2
BE005	BE	Brussels	Brussel-Noord	50.86	4.3
BE006	BE	Geraardsbergen	Geraardsbergen	50.77	3.8
BE007	BE	Koksijde	Wulpen	51.1	2.7
BE008	BE	Merchtem	Merchtem	50.95842	4.2
BE009	BE	Ninove	Ninove	50.85	4.0
BE010	BE	Oostende	Oostende	51.21543	2.9
BE011	BE	Ruisbroek (Puurs)	Ruisbroek	50.79035	4.2
CH001	CH	Basel	ARA Basel	47.56	7.5

CH002	CH	Berne	ARA Bern	46.83	7.6

Showing 1 to 25 of 144 entries

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Source data for individual measurements

[Download wastewater measurements data in CSV format (/system/files/attachments/14500/WW-data-long-2022-03-14.csv)](/system/files/attachments/14500/WW-data-long-2022-03-14.csv)

Note that in the table below the 'Site ID' column refers to the treatment centre where the measurement was performed. Information about each site can be found in Table 1 above.

Show 50 **entries** **Search:**

Table 2. All wastewater data, 2011-2022

Year	Metabolite	Site ID	Country	City	Wednesday
2021	amphetamine	AT001	AT	Graz	47.15
2021	amphetamine	AT002	AT	Hall-Wattens	8.37
2021	amphetamine	AT004	AT	Innsbruck	16.59
2021	amphetamine	AT005	AT	Kapfenberg	25.01
2021	amphetamine	AT007	AT	Kufstein	24.24
2021	amphetamine	AT010	AT	Purgstall	32.44
2021	amphetamine	AT008	AT	Region Millstättersee	3.37
2021	amphetamine	AT011	AT	Strass im	11.25

				Zillertal	
2021	amphetamine	AT003	AT	Wasserverband Hofsteig	41.57
2021	amphetamine	BE002	BE	Antwerp Zuid	441.07
2021	amphetamine	BE005	BE	Brussels	112.1
2021	amphetamine	CH001	CH	Basel	42.24
2021	amphetamine	CH002	CH	Berne	62.77
2021	amphetamine	CH003	CH	Geneva	10.84
2021	amphetamine	CH007	CH	St. Gallen Hofen	77.8
2021	amphetamine	CH008	CH	Zurich	60.92
2021	amphetamine	CY001	CY	Agia Napa	12.47
2021	amphetamine	CY002	CY	Larnaca	9.17
2021	amphetamine	CY003	CY	Limassol	9.07
2021	amphetamine	CY005	CY	Nicosia (2)	2.87
2021	amphetamine	CY007	CY	Paphos	6.2
2021	amphetamine	CZ001	CZ	Brno	44.54
2021	amphetamine	CZ002	CZ	Budweis	26.01
2021	amphetamine	CZ003	CZ	Karlovy Vary	29.42
2021	amphetamine	CZ004	CZ	Ostrava	72.73
2021	amphetamine	CZ005	CZ	Prague (2)	36.59
2021	amphetamine	DK001	DK	Copenhagen	88.3
2021	amphetamine	DK002	DK	Odense	84.04
2021	amphetamine	ES001	ES	Barcelona	27.77
2021	amphetamine	ES005	ES	Santiago	13.06
2021	amphetamine	ES006	ES	Tarragona	27.84
2021	amphetamine	FI001	FI	Espoo	193.58
2021	amphetamine	FI003	FI	Helsinki	285.94
2021	amphetamine	FI024	FI	Tampere	152.26
2021	amphetamine	FI025	FI	Turku	183.25
2021	amphetamine	FR005	FR	Paris Seine Centre	0
2021	amphetamine	GB001	GB	Bristol	26.52

2021	amphetamine	GR001	GR	Athens	10.29
2021	amphetamine	HR001	HR	Zagreb	119.26
2021	amphetamine	IT001	IT	Bozen	3.27
2021	amphetamine	IT002	IT	Milan	0
2021	amphetamine	LT001	LT	Kaunas	64.91
2021	amphetamine	LT002	LT	Klaipeda	47.34
2021	amphetamine	LT003	LT	Vilnius	73.81
2021	amphetamine	LV001	LV	Riga	32.58
2021	amphetamine	NL001	NL	Amsterdam	165.18
2021	amphetamine	NL005	NL	Utrecht	336.67
2021	amphetamine	NO001	NO	Oslo	60.65
2021	amphetamine	PL003	PL	Krakow P	97.21
2021	amphetamine	PT001	PT	Almada	2.09

Showing 1 to 50 of 2,569 entries

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